# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

No. 3959 — SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895. — THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.


## Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

*AUTHORISED CAPITAL* .....£1,500,000
*SUBSCRIBED* .....£1,125,000
*PAID-UP* .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

*BANKERS:*
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

*HEAD OFFICE:*
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

*BRANCHES:*
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

*AGENCIES:*
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [39

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stoltenhoff, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shing, Esq. [38

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. E. FLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1893. [7

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£800,000
RESERVE FUND .....£275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [9

## Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON-TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO .....
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888. [940

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [580

## Masonic.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,

HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above CHAPTER will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1895. [100

## Amusements.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

PERFORMANCES of "ROBINSON CRUSOE" will be given on the following Dates at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, at 9 P.M. precisely :—

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.
MONDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.
WEDNESDAY, 6TH "
SATURDAY, 9TH "
TUESDAY, 12TH "
SATURDAY, 16TH "
MONDAY, 18TH "
SATURDAY, 23RD "

SEATS can be BOOKED at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after THURSDAY, the 24th January, at 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1895. [93

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION wish to notify MEMBERS, and the Seafaring Community in general, that the above named Association has NO CONNECTION whatever with a concern ADVERTISED as the MARINE CLUB, at No. 17, Praya Central.

By Order of the Committee,
GEO. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1895. [77

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the MARINE CLUB beg to notify the SEAFARING COMMUNITY that they have NO CONNECTION whatever with the concern next door, No. 16, Praya Central, known as the

B. M. M. O. A.

We are purely and simply a SOCIAL CLUB, for the Recreation of OFFICERS and ENGINEERS of ALL NATIONALITIES.

We are not connected with any Trades Unions.

By Order of the Committee,
JAS. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1895 [114

LOST.

ON New Year's Day, (probably at D'Arc's Marionette Entertainment) a WATCH CHAIN PENDANT, with INDIAN GOLD MOHUR.

The Finder will be suitably rewarded, if necessary, by returning it to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1895 [63

THE PHARMACY.

"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER.
Recommended by leading Medical Men in Hongkong and China.

Analytical report by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., and EDWIG GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, shows that it contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than any water from similar Spas.

"TANSAN" "TANSAN" "TANSAN"
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

FLETCHER & Co.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1894. [31

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
*LION BRAND*
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong 7th April 1894. [446

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [402

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
*Ice-House Road.*

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS
a speciality.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [29

## Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
*SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.*

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR :—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
*PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.*
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co
TELEPHONE No. 97.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. [36

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

*Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.*

Telegraphic Address :—
"CENTRAL,
SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

*SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.*

*An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.*

*N.B.*—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
*PROPRIETOR*

22]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

FRESH SUPPLIES.
*JUST OPENED.*

CAPSTAN TOBACCO (MILD).
CAPSTAN TOBACCO (MEDIUM).
CAPSTAN TOBACCO (FULL).

WILLS' THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES, in Boxes 500 and Tins 50.
OGDEN'S OTTO DE ROSE CIGARETTES.
OGDEN'S YELLOW PLUSH CIGARETTES.
WILLS' THREE CASTLES TOBACCO.

*ALL THE ABOVE ARE GUARANTEED FRESH AND IN THE FINEST CONDITION.*

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1895. [6

W. BREWER.

THE WHIST TABLE, edited by Portland.
The Knights and Kings of Chess, by G. A. Macdonald.
Colonisation of Indo-China, by Charlley-Bert.
Electric Light and Power, by Guy.
Iron Pirate, by Max Pemberton.
Evolution, by Lord Salisbury.
Ferro Prussiate Paper for Copying Plans, white lines on blue ground.
Whatman's Drawing Paper.
Prepared Paper for Oil Painting.

OIL PAINTING BLOCKS.
Artists' Sundries.
Copying Presses.
Fine Egyptian Cigarettes.
Three Castles Cigarettes and Tobacco.
Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco.
Gold Flake and Honey Dew Tobacco.
Fine quality Stationery.
Tennis Goods; Photographic Goods.
Games, Toys.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [42

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"KREMLIN"
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,
No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $5.00 PER DAY.
*HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.*

The HOTEL STEAM Llaunch Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

E. J. RICHARDSON,
Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $60 PER MONTH.

ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to

E. J. RICHARDSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1894. [220

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [792

DENTISTRY.

DR. I. SAKATA (from Japan),
Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
53, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [33

## Intimations.

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A POLL will be taken at the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING to be held at the Office of the Company, at NOON, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the purpose of determining the adoption of the REPORT and ACCOUNTS for the year ending 30th September, 1894. VOTES may be given either Personally or by Proxy.

By Order of the Board,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1895. [100

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1895, at 12 o'clock (NOON), for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 15th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1895, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [84

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1895, at 12.30 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 17th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1895, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited,
General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [85

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1895, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 26th January, to MONDAY, the 4th February, 1895, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.

Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1895. [101

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 4th February next, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 21st instant, to 4th February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. TOMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1895. [109

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, held at SHANGHAI on the 8th instant, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to :—

"That we communicate with our friends in Hongkong, Japan, and the Ports, expressing our willingness to Co-operate with any bodies of Shareholders in the STRAITS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY who are desirous of the LIQUIDATION of the COMPANY, and that Shareholders resident at any Ports where separate action is not taken be invited to join with us in this movement."

SHAREHOLDERS who are willing to Co-operate with the Shanghai Committee are invited to communicate with the Undersigned.

E. JENNER HOGG,
Chairman of the Shanghai Committee.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1895. [102

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MASCOTTE,"

Captain Ross, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [81

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1895 [118

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"BENLEDI,"

Captain Farquhar, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd instant.

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1895. [104

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Ollient, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1895. [119

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1895. [963

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. 1. British Ship

"SIERRA MIRANDA,"

McMaster, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1894. [41

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/4 L.I.I. American Ship

"TILLIE E. STARBUCK,"

Curtis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1895. [111

## Consignees.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1895. [4

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 19th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1895. [112

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENMOHR,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notices to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1895. [113

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.
*VICTORIA DISPENSARY.*

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s
PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.

Price .....$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.

Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles .....$1.00 and 50 Cents.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [27

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, Imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for dinner at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET:—Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY:—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [5


BIRTH.

At Tientsin, on the 1st January, 1895, the wife of W. T. L. Way, of a daughter.


# The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.


## TELEGRAMS.

### THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

(Special to *China Gazette.*)

TIENTSIN, January 13th.

General Yeh and Kung Taotai have been arrested and are now on their way to Peking under a strong escort, to answer to the Emperor for the loss of Port Arthur.

Chang Ying-huan, the peace envoy, accompanied by Wu Ting-Fang, who is to act as adviser to the Mission, left for Japan yesterday. When Li Hung-chang met Chang, the Viceroy was wearing his official button.

Wu Ta-cheng has arrived here. When he went to Li Hung-chang for orders the Viceroy said he had been superseded by Liu Kun-yi, and was no longer in a position to give orders. Liu Kun-yi is still at Peking. He declines to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief, alleging that the responsibility is too great for him, but he offers to fight under Prince Kung.

The commander of the Chinese forces at Woosung has been charged by a memorial sent to the throne by Chang Chih-tung, accusing him of cowardice.

The wounded Chinese soldiers lately arrived at Tientsin for treatment by the doctor of the Imperial Hospital are all wounded in the back! Comment is needless.

The fight at Kaiping is said by the native press to have lasted for four hours. The Chinese were defeated and fled to Hai-so-chuen; 200 soldiers were killed in the Chinese ranks.

General Yik Ky-tas, Admiral Ting, the President of the dockyard at Port Arthur, Tsong Taotai, and General Wei Ju-kwei have been arrested by the local authorities at North Tungchow.

The expectant Taotai Chow is starting for Sungkiang to arrange a loan from the native merchants to help to defray the expenses of the war.

[The above alleged special telegrams must be taken for whatever they may be worth. They are probably utterly unreliable.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph.*]

(Special to *Shanghai Mercury.*)

YOKOHAMA, January 14th.

A telegram, dated Fusan, 12th instant, states that Captain Tsubakan reports the Tonghak insurrection at Juntsendo has been suppressed. A spy has been arrested who declares that the insurgents have proved themselves sincere in their surrender by beheading their principal chiefs and forty others. Captain Tsubakan and the Korean authorities examined a number of prisoners who declared that divisions had occured amongst the insurgents themselves. It is also reported that the combined attack of the Japanese sailors and Korean soldiers upon the Tonghaks completely terrified them.

A telegram, dated Haicheng, the 12th instant, has arrived, in which General Katsura reports that a portion of General Sung's army left Yingkow on the 8th instant for Kaeping, and a portion went in the direction of Haecheng. The main force of the Chinese retreated on the 10th to Kuhobel. On the 11th there was no sign of the Chinese advancing, but the Japanese cavalry are now scouting.

In a telegram from Kaiping, dated the 12th instant, General Nogi advises that the scouts report finding over ten thousand Chinese troops in the vicinity of Erhtaoho. Other scouts report a large force in the vicinity of Yeigkow and Lanyaten.

Whilst General Nieh was escaping in a carriage (cart), on the 10th instant, a number of Japanese soldiers got within fifty metres of him. The horses were killed and General Nieh was wounded in the thigh and came very near being made a prisoner, but managed to escape with the help of some of his soldiers.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CRITIQUE on Mr. Blaynay's Balance Sheet of the Plague Concerts will appear in our next issue.

THE ill-fated steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* will probably leave Nagasaki for Hongkong on or about the 25th instant.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Hongkong and South China Masonic Benevolence Fund Corporation, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 5.30 p.m.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Angers*, from Bombay, *via* ports of call, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

THE German steamer *Irene*, 2562 tons, which as previously reported in these columns was the scene of a very destructive fire in Yokohama harbour on the 30th November, will be here early next week to be docked and repaired.

ON the 15th instant fifteen hundred soldiers and 500 horses were despatched from Moji to some unknown rendezvous on the west coast of Korea. At the same time thirty Japanese transports assembled at Moji to load troops, coal, munitions of war, etc., etc.

"AN OLD SPORTSMAN" holds over his training notes and sporting gossip until Monday, when he hopes to be in a position to give the names of the griffins and intelligently describe the work already done and the prospects of the forthcoming race meeting.

A CHINCHEW coolie was charged before Mr. Hastings at the Magistracy this morning with the murder of a Chinaman whom he stabbed in the abdomen two weeks ago with intent to evade arrest for theft. The case stands adjourned until Monday at 11.30 a.m.

THE British ship *Drumellan* arrived at Woosung from Nagasaki on the 14th inst. in tow of the steamer *Progress*, her voyage over having been made under favourable circumstances. She had on board 1,000 tons of coal, and from Woosung was towed by a tug to Farnham's Lower Dock.

THE clever Oriole Vaudeville Company will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-night in a new and attractive programme which ought to ensure a crowded house. There has rarely been a better all round company in Hongkong, and they thoroughly deserve public support. The "Living Pictures" should be seen by every educated person in the colony. Overture at 9 o'clock.

THE Græco-Russian or orthodox Catholic faith is all-powerful in Russia and its dependencies. In Russia alone it numbers, not including the army and navy, nearly 70,000,000 followers. It has nearly 100,000 churches and chapels and nearly 900 monasteries and nunneries, and the Holy Synod, or board of government of the church, established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern Patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch and Alexandria, has a capital of $25,000,000 at its disposal. The Emperor is the head of the church and as such has the appointing power.

SOMEBODY, we assume Mr. E. W. Mitchell, the always courteous and obliging Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong A. D. C.—a very capable and versatile actor by the way—has forwarded us what is said in cold type to be a book of the words of the songs in "Robinson Crusoe," a fashionable tragedy that is shortly to be produced at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, by the assirings lions of this home of genius. We have perused the poetry (heaven help us), for much of which Mr. Jas. Orange, of Punjom notoriety, is responsible, and in the interests of everything that is calculated to promote the interests of either music or the drama in this colony, we strongly advise the Committee of the A.D.C. to put this proposed show off until it can be made a credit to an institution that has done excellent service in the past and is capable of doing good work in the future. The barefaced plagiarisms of Mr. Orange must be openly exposed, and the *Hongkong Telegraph* will undertake the task. Instead of going to confession to-morrow, the Editor of this journal will devote a short time to analysing a book of words that is a humbug and fraud.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the match between the Hongkong C. C. and Naval Nondescripts, has been indefinitely postponed.

D'AVC's Marionettes performed this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic audience. The performance this evening will commence as usual at 9 o'clock.

THUS the *China Gazette*:—"The steamers formerly belonging to the China Merchant's, and now running under the German flag and under the agency of Messrs Carlowitz & Co., are said to have been handed over to that firm for 6 years. The steamers of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., have been given to the same firm for one year."

AT the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hastings, Chun Man-hing was charged at the instance of Inspector Quincey, for unlawfully bringing a Chinawoman and a child from Holhow for the purpose of prostitution. The lynx-eyed Inspector arrested the defendant in China-town yesterday, while trying to dispose of the two for $240. The case was proved up to the hilt, and the 'gay deceiver' sent to gaol for nine months.

## *THE "ODD VOLUMES."*

MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD ON A QUESTION OF THE DAY.

At a crowded meeting of the members of the "Odd Volumes," held last night, presided over by his Excellency the Governor (Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.), Mr. Justice Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice of Hongkong, read a paper on the all important question "Should imprisonment be inflicted in default of payment of fines." His lordship's opinions on the important subject are so sensible and in such close touch with the general feelings of the advanced era in which we live, so calculated to effect that revolution in the barbarous legal anomalies which in so many instances run us back to the Middle Ages, that we need make no apologies to our readers for publishing his remarks *in extenso*. We shall, in due course, have to criticise the views so honestly expressed by the Acting Chief Justice on a matter which long since ought to have been made a subject of legislative discussion, and meanwhile, in reproducing his remarks, respectfully tender our thanks for a valuable exhibition of official independence that is rarely met with in these degenerate days.

Mr. Ackroyd said:—The subject upon which I propose to address you to-day, and which I will ask you to consider and discuss, is one which perhaps at first sight may not appear as interesting as many which have on former occasions engaged your attention, nor may it at first seem to be of any practical importance. The question is, should imprisonment, with or without hard labour, be imposed for non-payment of fines? For the reasons I am about to give I have been long opposed to it, and I trust that before I have finished I will be able to prove that this question has a very practical side and is deserving of your serious consideration. I maintain, first, that imprisonment for non-payment of fines is unconstitutional; it is opposed to the fundamental principles of our law on the subject; and although it has now an appearance of legal sanction, since it is authorised by Statute or Ordinance, still I contend that it is illegal, since it is against the fundamental law, and that instead of being of any use it is mischievous and oppressive, since a person sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of a fine associates and works with other criminals and offenders, and that such a system is not only bad but positively injurious both to the state and to the individual. A fine, as you all no doubt know, is a pecuniary punishment or recompense for an offence committed against the Queen or her laws or against the lord of a manor. It is the lowest species of punishment which can be awarded. It is provided as a punishment together with imprisonment for some crimes and misdemeanours, or as the sole punishment which the court can inflict in other cases. The court may in its discretion inflict a fine as the sole punishment for such a grave offence as manslaughter, whilst it is also the penalty which the legislature has prescribed for the infringement of the most unimportant municipal by-laws or regulations. It is the sole punishment in the vast number of breaches of by-laws and regulations made in order to prevent petty nuisances or to enforce the execution of administrative measures of public importance or to carry out those rules which the necessities of our present state of civilization have called into existence, or which the requirements of public health and safety, education and revenue, and other like matters have made imperative. We may at any moment unwillingly, almost unknowingly, bring ourselves within their bounds. It is therefore a matter of importance for us to enquire what is the penalty to which in those cases each and every one of us may at any moment subject ourselves by our neglect of omission or ignorance. The system of inflicting fines as a punishment dates back at least as far as the Roman Empire. To preserve order and discipline in the great city they were building up they found it necessary and perhaps profitable to resort to this kind of punishment, in praise of which a great deal has been said, for it has been urged that as you may increase it or reduce it as you like it is the most just and equitable punishment you can have. Bentham says that there is no other punishment or penalty which can be so nearly adjusted or fixed with due regard to the fortune of the offenders. But this theory, which looks so easy, is most difficult to put into practice, and equality in the matter of fines is one of the most difficult problems of penal legislation. Many, if not all codes have attempted to solve the difficulty, but their provisions have in most cases been insufficient; either they have been too vague or they have placed too arbitrary a power in the hands of the judges. I have said that the system is an old one. The old laws on the subject had some humane provisions in respect of fines; for instance, excessive fines were absolutely null; the judge could lessen the amount thereof or even remit the fine altogether. The poor were exempt from them. The penal code of Austria merely says that the fine is to be proportioned to the means of the accused. In France they have fixed a maximum, and I believe that the recovery thereof is subjected merely to civil process. In Prussia the poorest classes are exempt, but are liable to detention. In Brazil the legislature has endeavoured to meet the difficulty by enacting that a fine shall always be fixed by what the accused can derive each day from his property, his work, or employment. It touches his revenue only. With respect to English legislation on the subject, it is very vague as to the amount of fine and the length of imprisonment which the court may impose. In many cases no maximum is mentioned. Fines were in the early Saxon times the only punishment for many crimes. Stephens in his "History of the Common Law of England," after enumerating the crimes known to Anglo-Saxon laws, says the punishments appointed for them were either fines or corporal punishment, which was either death, mutilation, or in some cases flogging. Imprisonment is not mentioned as a punishment, though it is referred to as a way of securing a person who could not give security. The fines were called wer, bote, and wite. Wer was the price set upon a man according to his rank in life. If he was killed the wer had to be paid to his relations; if he was convicted of theft they had in some cases to pay his wer to the king or his lord. Bote was compensation to a person injured by a crime, and wite was a fine paid to the king or other lord in respect of an offence. Generally speaking, all crimes were on a first offence punishable by wer, bote, or wite. After a previous conviction bote might no longer be made. Certain crimes were boteless, or inexpiable, such as house-breaking, arson, open theft, and treason against the law. Certain changes were made between those times and the reign of John, which it is not necessary here to mention, and fines grew in quality and amount, in a great measure no doubt on account of the wants of the King's exchequer, until we come to the Magna Charta. And in considering its provisions in this respect, remember that when we read there were fines, it means not fines for the numberless small matters for which they are now imposed, but they were then the only punishment for other more serious offences or crimes. Now Magna Charta says: "A freeman shall not be fined for a small fault, but after the manner of the fault and for a great fault after the greatness of the fault, saving to him his contentment, and a merchant likewise, saving to him his merchandise, and any other villain shall be likewise amerced, saving his wainage if he fall into our mercy." This was a rule that obtained even in Henry II.'s time and means only that no man shall have a larger amercement imposed upon him than his circumstances or personal estate can bear, and in order to ascertain this the great Charter directed that the amercement should be set or reduced to certainty by the oath of the good and lawful men of the neighbourhood. In the superior courts this assessment was made by the coroner or sworn officer. In other courts it was fixed by assessors sworn to tax and moderate the general amercement according to the particular circumstances of the offence and the offender. When a pecuniary penalty was inflicted on a stranger in the superior courts the judge appointed a jury. On this matter there is a very instructive case as to the use and necessity of these assessments and pointing out the steps which should be taken in order that the fine or amercement should not be excessive. It is the case of Edwards *v.* Hughes and another. The judgment is by Chief Baron Gilbert and is dated 12 Geo. I, 1726. It is there laid down that it was excessive if it took away from a merchant his merchandise or from a villain his cart or wainage, or, as Coke in his Institutes expounds the words of the Statute, in such a manner that the amercement must not destroy the livelihood of the offender. These words "saving to him his contentment and to the merchant his merchandise" have been construed by another writer on criminal law to mean that the fine should be so proportioned to the ability and position of the offender that the farmer should not in order to pay be obliged to leave his field or the merchant to cease his business or the villain or labourer to sell his tools. This I contend is the real spirit of the Act; a fine greater than a man can pay should never be inflicted. If it is so it is excessive, and in this I am supported by the great authority of Lord Campbell, who in the case of R. *v.* O'Connell said: "And that such is the meaning of Magna Charta may be inferred from the Statute of 5 Edward I. c. 6, which enacts that no man shall be amerced without reasonable cause and according to the quantity of his trespass, that is to say, every freeman saving his freehold, a merchant saving his merchandise, and a villain his wainage." And in R. *v.* O'Connell Lord Campbell, referring to Magna Charta, says it provides that no fine shall be imposed beyond what the party is able to pay. I contend therefore that it was never contemplated that imprisonment should be resorted to, for not only were the fines not to be excessive but means were taken that they should be reasonable. Therefore in order to ascertain the ability of a man to bear the fine my first contention is that excessive fines were not to be inflicted, that imprisonment was not intended that by appointing a jury to assess the fine every precaution was taken, and that it has been ruled that no man is to be sentenced to pay a fine which he cannot pay. Now, even supposing that a man is condemned to pay a fine which he has not the means of satisfying, I further submit you should not sentence that man to imprisonment. A fine is a pecuniary penalty. The legislature for certain offences has made that the only punishment; it has excluded all others; and having obtained judgment for a sum of money you cannot change the penalty; you can only resort to certain modes of execution to enforce payment thereof if you believe that the man can pay and will not pay. That a fine is a pecuniary penalty and nothing more appears, I submit, from the fact that a woman who was supposed at one time to have no property of her own could not be sentenced to pay a fine. See the case of R. *v.* Thomas and wife. The defendants were convicted of keeping a disorderly house; the question of what punishment should be inflicted on the woman was raised. The court said: "The ordinary judgment in this case is the pillory, but for misdemeanour the court is not tied down to any particular judgment. It is represented the woman is unable to suffer any corporal punishment, and as she is a married woman and has nothing withal to pay a fine the punishment must be imprisonment." There was no question in that case of inflicting a pecuniary penalty and then turning it into a corporal punishment. But supposing it is thought right to enforce execution by personal arrest, then I say by no reasoning can you or should you treat the man as a criminal. The law has pronounced a pecuniary penalty against him, in many cases has repudiated all other punishment, and therefore you cannot treat him as a criminal. Poverty is no crime. In many cases the act for which you are punishing him has nothing criminal about it; it may be the result of forgetfulness, negligence, or ignorance. Very often it is an act for which the legislature never would think of inflicting imprisonment; therefore it is oppressive. It is altogether illegal to imprison as a criminal a man who cannot pay and thus indirectly to inflict imprisonment where the legislature has refused to do so. The most you can do is to use him as an ordinary civil debtor. You will perhaps be surprised to hear that a man who cannot pay a fine arbitrarily imposed upon him without any inquiry as to his circumstances and his ability to pay, is subjected to imprisonment with hard labour. The rules of the gaol do not provide for the separation of this class of prisoners from other prisoners, except that first offenders are kept apart from old offenders. They do the usual hard labour for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, which is shot drill and stone drill for the first three months, and after that a combination of shot or stone drill or oakum picking or employment in a washhouse. There is no separation from other criminals, but hard labour like them and in association with them. And for what crime I ask? None whatever. The fault or offence or omission or negligence of which the defendant has been guilty has been wiped out by the judgment; the only punishment which has been awarded against him is a pecuniary one; his only crime is poverty. There is nothing whatever to be gained from this treatment, and I will show that instead of doing any good whatever to the state it does harm. It may be asked what is the remedy I propose if I object to imprisonment and what are you going to substitute for it? I look with no fear at the proposal of abandoning this oppressive punishment. Look at the cruel punishments which formerly disgraced our criminal code, the pillory, nose-splitting, burning in the hands, frequent and severe whippings, and others of the same kind. They have been abolished and only good has resulted. Formerly death was the punishment for nearly every crime except petty larceny and a few other minor offences. A change was made and we have not suffered from this just and merciful amelioration in the law. Then again look at the abolition of imprisonment for debt; think of all the evils to credit, commerce, and to the prosperity of the nation which it was predicted would follow this humane legislation. If a punishment is out of proportion to the offence it must be abolished, but the true remedy, I say, is first of all to keep within the law. Do not impose excessive fines; do not fix more than a man can pay. You must fix them according to the offence and to the ability of the man to pay, and if you think you have a right to imprison a man for non-payment, then let him be treated not as a criminal but as an ordinary debtor. That fines are excessive here I have no doubt; I take a few instances at random. A Chinaman for illegally dealing in samshu is fined $50 or two months; for injecting morphine $50 or two months; for possession of two mace of prepared opium and four mace of dross opium $150 or three months; a certain number for being without a night pass $7 or 28 days. All these men or most of them go to prison. Now I take one instance to show the evils of the present system. A Chinese boatman, eager to get a first fare or to be first on board, fastens to a steamer while still under way. He is fined $25; that is an arbitrary and excessive fine. A fine should be fixed according not only to the offence but to the quality of the man who has to pay it. He cannot pay and he is condemned to so many weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. He is sent to gaol and associates with thieves and all other bad characters and does the same work as they do. He sees the same punishment meted out to a man whose only fault has been a little too great eagerness in a desire honestly to earn his daily bread and to another whose aim in life has always been to make his living out of the earnings of others. The man who sees no difference in the punishment will say that there is no difference in the guilt, and when he comes out ten to one if he is in want, cannot find work, and has a wife and children dependent on him he will steal. You have made a criminal of him! Better a thousand times to have allowed this infraction of a regulation to pass with a mere warning. His arrest and loss of a day's labour is quite sufficient. Better a thousand times, I repeat, to allow these things to pass than manufacture criminals wholesale. Keep men out of prison as long as you can; let them look at those walls and imagine to themselves that all kinds of punishment are going on within them; for goodness sake do not send a man to prison because he is not a millionaire. From some remarks made on some of my sentences I gather I am considered a lenient judge. When a hardened thief comes before me he gets his deserts; nothing more I trust; and when a man has committed a crime with violence I have used the power the law gave me; but I have a horror of sending to prison men who are not criminals. It is oppressive, it is not justice. It may be quarter-deck justice or magistrates' law, but it is not just. What is the result of all this? 1,790 persons are imprisoned in 1893 for non-payment of fines; while the total number of persons convicted who were admitted that year amounted to 3,726! Another reason why I ask that imprisonment should be abolished is the importance that the law has attached to personal liberty and the protection with which in every case it has hedged it. There are other matters which the law has seen fit to protect in order to prevent greater evils. The law has decreed the sanctity of a man's house; it can only be entered under certain conditions and with certain formalities, although it may be known that there are criminals inside. Confidential communications also are protected, although that protection may sometimes shut out the truth. So here I maintain it would often be far better to allow petty offences to go unpunished than to fill up your gaol with men who are not criminals, but who are likely to become so if you make them familiar with the inside of the prison walls. There is a maxim as old as the reign of Elizabeth which may very well find its application here. *De minimis non curat lex.* And on appeal the Courts have said there are some injuries of so small and little consideration in the law that no action will lie for them. The end of punishment is to deter men from offending, but it can never follow from thence that it is lawful to deter them at any rate and by any means, since there may be unlawful methods of enforcing obedience to the justest laws. It is manifest that where the evil to be prevented is not adequate to the violence of the preventive a ruler that thinks seriously can never justify such a law to the dictates of conscience and humanity. Punishments of unreasonable severity, especially when indiscriminately inflicted, have less effect in preventing crimes and amending the manners of a people than such as are more merciful in general if properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity. Great and indiscriminate severity in the law no doubt defeats itself, but temperate, discriminating, calculated severity is within limits effective. It is the sentiment of an ingenious writer who seems to have well studied the springs of human action, that crimes are more effectually prevented by the certainty than by the severity of punishment. A second raid took place in Wing Lok Street, not because of the lightness of the punishment of the men concerned in the first case, but because they were not punished at all. Allow me to sum up my contentions as briefly as possible. First, I say Magna Charta and other charters have provided that no excessive fines shall be inflicted; that this has been held to mean that no man shall be fined a sum which he is not able to pay; that the appointing of juries or sworn officers to assess these fines were precautions taken that the fine should be a reasonable one, and that it should be proportioned not only to the gravity or otherwise of the offence, but also to the quality and ability of the offender; that in most cases a pecuniary penalty is the only one that the legislature has ordered, and that therefore it is oppressive and illegal by indirect means to substitute imprisonment with hard labour in the case of trivial offences; that in these matters small fines which a man can reasonably be supposed to pay only should be inflicted. In many cases the fact of having been arrested or summoned before a magistrate and the loss of time thereby occasioned with a warning is a sufficient punishment. If it is still thought necessary to detain a man in order to recover the fine, then civil imprisonment is all that you can impose upon him. And, lastly, if all my arguments fail, may I still make one request, and that is, if imprisonment for non-payment of fines be persisted in, do not class these unfortunate men whose only offence sometimes has been too great eagerness in their calling or some neglect or omission, do not class them with, do not treat them as convicts, do not make criminals of them; let there be some mercy shown to them by separating them from those with whom contact and association can only do harm. Lastly, remember and put in practice the principle laid down in Canute's laws as the basis on which punishment should be administered, and that principle, old as it is, is good: "Though any one sin and deeply oredof himself, let the correction be regulated so that it be becoming before God and tolerable before the world." (Loud applause.)

An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Mr. E. Robinson, and the Hon. W. M. Goodman spoke in the order named, and endorsed the opinions of the speaker.

His Excellency proposed a vote of thanks to the Acting Chief Justice for his able paper, and made allusion to the fact that this was probably the last time that Mr. Ackroyd, who would soon be leaving the colony, would appear before the Odd Volumes.

Mr. Ackroyd then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding, and expressed his personal thanks to his Excellency for the honour he had done him in taking the chair on this occasion.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the meeting thereupon terminated.

## *FIRES IN HONGKONG.*

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

For the reason that the affair is enveloped in considerable mystery, tempered with deep-rooted suspicion, we refrained from reporting in our last issue the outbreak of fire in No. 95, Queen's Road East, at about 10 p.m. on the 17th instant, which will probably lead to an interesting arson case at a no distant date. Up to the present time no arrests have been effected in connection with this business, and it appears that our esteemed and very up-to-date contemporaries have not even yet 'got wind' of it, although we have allowed two days to intervene between the commission of the crime of arson and the publication of the facts of the case, yet we shall not now run the risk of being accused of giving our readers stale news or of putting the incendiaries on their guard. Briefly stated the case stands as follows:—

About 10 p.m. on the Thursday last some unknown person or persons threw a lot of kerosene oil over the front door of No. 95, Queen's Road East, a Chinese clothes dealer's shop, and after pushing a number of rags, which had been previously saturated with the same inflammable fluid, under the door, set fire to the latter, and, but for the prompt assistance which a Chinese constable received from a British soldier, the whole house and probably one or two adjoining it would have been completely gutted.

It appears that at the hour named several Chinese coolies were seen outside the house in question, and as soon as they observed a *lukong* coming down the street shouted "fire!" at the top of their voices. Then they disappeared, and the *lukong*, unable to force the door open, asked a passing soldier to help him. "Tommy" willingly complied, the house was entered and the fire extinguished with a few buckets of water before much damage had been done.

The police are now investigating this affair, and there appears to be at least a faint hope that some arrests will be made by Inspector Butlin, in whose district this latest act of incendiarism occurred.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRES.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last night two fires occurred in the city—one at No. 189, Queen's Road Central, a photographer's studio, where a few hundred dollars' worth of damage, covered by insurance with Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., was done, the other at Nos. 15 and 17, Mercer Street, a native drug store and a tea-house, which were insured with German firms for $24,000. Owing, however, to the prompt and a mirable work of the Fire Brigade the damage caused by these "blazes" was very slight indeed.

## *NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.*

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamship *Gaelic*, Capt. W. Pearne, from San Francisco, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki, with the American mails up to 24th December, arrived in the harbour last evening. We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges for the subjoined telegrams:—

LONDON, December 18th.

It is understood that the agreement between England and Russia in regard to the war in the East does not permit any warlike operations in the vicinity of the approaches to Shanghai. This includes the prohibition of a hostile fleet passing up either the northern or southern entrance to the Yang-tse-kiang river. The Japanese at first accepted the terms of the agreement, but have recently threatened to disregard them on the ground that the Shanghai arsenal is supplying the Chinese with arms, etc.

It is believed that the third Japanese army at Hiroshima is destined for Newchwang. The English and Russian governments have intimated that they would prevent this movement, and the recent assembling of the British fleet under Admiral Fremantle at Chusan, and the gathering of the Russian fleet at Chefoo, is thus accounted for. It is understood that England and Russia have decided to fight, if necessary, to prevent hostilities on the Yang-tse-kiang.

The Central News correspondent in Tientsin telegraphs: "Peking is now under military control. Chinese soldiers are guarding the foreign legations and patrolling the streets. There are sixty military tents around the legations.

Lord Dunraven is undoubtedly much disappointed at the turn of affairs in connection with his challenge for another race for the America's cup, and the British public accepts his view that the New York Yacht Club people do not want a race.

It is believed that Lord Dunraven is anxious to arrange races for a new trophy, the contest to occur in New York waters during the month of September and over the same courses and under the same conditions as the races for the America's cup.

Regarding the failure of negotiations for a race for the America's cup the *St. James' Gazette* says this afternoon: The New York Yacht Club has only itself to blame for the result of the negotiations. Indeed, by re-opening the question of holding the cup they have given an idea to many yachtsmen that they never wanted to race.

The Admiralty Court was crowded to-day by yachtsmen and others interested in the action of Lord Dunraven against A. D. Clark, owner of the *Satanita*, which cutter sunk the old *Valkyrie* on July 5th of the present year in the first day of the Mudhook Yacht Club regatta in the waters of the Clyde just previous to the start in the race for the Muir Memorial cup, in which event the Prince of Wales' cutter *Britannia* scored her first victory over the *Vigilant*.

It should be added, however, that Lord Dunraven is only the nominal plaintiff in this suit, which is really brought by the underwriters.

QUEBEC, December 20th.

There was a solemn service for the late Sir John Thompson in St. Patrick's Church this morning. The attendance was very large, Rev. Father Roseback, Redemptorist in charge of the congregation of St. Patrick, caused much unfavorable comment by saying, after expressing regret at the loss of the deceased: "It is now that Sir John Thompson, if he could come back, would say with his voice from eternity, 'There is only one true religion—that of Christ and the Roman Catholic church; all others are frauds.'"

These words created a decided stir in the mixed audience.

NEW YORK, December 20th.

A special to a morning paper from San Jose, Costa Rica, says: The projected meeting of plenipotentiary Ministers of the Central American republics, which was to have taken place here on the 1st of this month, was not held. The idea was to induce Costa Rica to

make a treaty in order to realize the Central American Union.

There has always existed in Costa Rica a strong feeling against union with the other States, and the Government has reflected the feeling of the people. The Governments of the other Central American States saw that their efforts would be fruitless and decided not to send their envoys.

ROME, December 20th.

A dispatch from Massowah, Egypt, announces that six companies of Italian troops, under command of Major Tessali, defeated the Arabs yesterday near Halai. A large number of natives were killed. The Italian force lost ten killed and twenty-two wounded. It was composed entirely of native soldiers drilled and officered by Italians. It is believed that this victory will prevent any further intrigues on the part of the Abyssinians. The Italian Commander-in-Chief reports everything quiet in the direction of Soudan.

PARIS, December 20th.

There is no truth in a story printed in *Le Journal* giving what is alleged to be the text of an Anglo-Italian agreement in regard to the Soudan and Morocco, by which Italy is to occupy Khartoum and to take possession of Morocco with the exception of Tangier which was to be, according to the story, a British possession. The whole matter is looked upon as a hoax.

MUNICH, December 20th.

Czentana Czynski, the teacher of languages who was placed on trial here on a number of charges, among them being one of having hypnotized a lady and then marrying her to obtain her fortune, has been found guilty of forgery and offending against public order. He was acquitted of the charge of immoral conduct. The Court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and to five years' deprivation of his civil rights.

EDINBURGH, December 20th.

Dr. Balfour, an uncle of Robert Louis Stevenson, has written a letter to the *Scotsman*, in which he says the relatives of the novelist believe that Robert Louis Stevenson is not dead, but that his wife is Mrs Stevenson, Dr. Balfour writes, had been treated for aneurism of the brain while in Scotland. Moreover, she said to relatives in Edinburgh last spring: "Do not believe any report about Louis unless I write you." No message has been received from Mrs. Stevenson, although there has been ample time since Mr. Stevenson was reported to have died.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 20th.

*Novoest* says the Council of the Empire has sanctioned an increase of the cotton import duty. This is done probably at the instance of the cotton-growers in Turkistan, who complain of the competition of American-grown cotton.

BRUSSELS, December 20th.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government stated that it would announce a considerable reduction in the surtax on sugar. It would also reduce the drawback on candied sugar.

QUEENSTOWN, December 20th.

The Cunard line steamer *Campania*, from New York December 15th, arrived off Daunt's rock at 11.18 o'clock to-night, having made the passage in 5 days, 9 hours and 18 minutes, thus beating her best previous record, 5 days, 10 hours and 47 minutes, made on August 31st last, by one hour and 29 minutes. Her daily runs were 455, 517, 507, 508, 510 and 507 knots.

## *THE LOSS OF THE "TAI-WO."*

News was received at Shanghai on Monday of the total loss of the Indo-China Co.'s river steamer *Tai-wo* on the Langshan Crossing. For the following particulars of this latest maritime disaster we are indebted to the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th and 15th instant:—

Advices have been received here (14th) of the loss of the *Tai-wo* on the Langshan Crossing. The removal, by the Chinese, of the buoys which formerly marked the channel, has rendered navigation very dangerous there, and it is understood that in consequence of these buoys being removed, the *Tai wo* took ground. She is said to have broken her back, and to be likely to become a total wreck. The *Tai-wo* left Shanghai for Hankow and ports on Sunday morning; Captain Friend, her commander, being unable to go in her on account of sickness. The *Yuenwo* stood by her for a time, and failing to pull her off, came on to Shanghai to report.

Mr. Colin Buchanan, the Indo-China S.N. Co.'s Marine Surveyor, left Shanghai on the 14th to see if anything could be done to save the vessel.

Shanghai, 15th January.

From further particulars to hand we now learn that the *Tai wo* left Shanghai about 11 a.m. on Sunday, on her regular voyage up river. On reaching the Langshan Crossing she met a strong current, and at the Centaur Shoal was so far out of her course that she stuck. There is a possibility that she has found the remains of an old wreck, otherwise the bottom should not be hard enough to cause her back to break, as is the case. When the *Yuenwo* left the scene, about two-thirds of the treasure and the mails had been taken out of her, and as there was still plenty of time, the crew felt sure they would be able to save the balance of her treasure. The captain and crew had all left the ship and were standing by in native boats, saving what they could from the wreck. The *Pechili* left Shanghai on the 15th for the scene of the wreck, and is to bring all salvage and the officers and crew to Shanghai, in the event of her proving to be beyond recovery, as now seems probable.

## *THE CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN.*

Late on Sunday evening, says the *Mercury* of the 18th instant, the steamer *Kungyi* arrived at Shanghai, direct from Taku, having on board Chang Ying-hwan, the Ambassador to Japan, with power to discuss the conditions of peace, and suite of fifty-five. He was received at the Kin-lee-yuen Wharf by all the high officials of Shanghai, and conducted to the residence prepared for him in the rear of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s offices. These, however, did not prove satisfactory to his Excellency and he was ultimately housed in a place on Seward Road.

As legal advisers and English interpreters, his Excellency has in his suite two men who have been long in the retinue of Li Hung-chang. The first of these, Wu Ting-fong, practised for some years as a barrister in Hongkong, previous to which period he had been called to the English Bar. Since he has been up North he has held several lucrative posts in the many concerns of the Viceroy. The second secretary, Liang Cheng, has been to school in America for several years, and has a thoroughly good English education.

Since the arrival of his Excellency here, there have been persistent rumours that he is not to go to Japan after all, as the terms demanded by Japan are too onerous. Certain it is that he is now awaiting further instructions from Peking, having found on his arrival telegraphic orders not to leave until he hears more from the Tsung-li Yamên.

In connection with the terms of peace said to be demanded by Japan, the following from one of our native contemporaries is of interest. This paper says that Japan demands Tls. 400,000,000 for the expenses of the war, the continued possession of the territory already occupied, the cession of the Island of Formosa, the dismissal of all the present Viceroys, as these have all issued proclamations offering rewards for the heads of Japanese, and, finally, that the Throne be occupied by a noble to be chosen by the Japanese.

## *THE WAR IN THE NORTH.*

The following interesting items are derived from Shanghai native papers:—

General Nieh has safely held Motienling for over two months, and being in great confidence in consequence, has been ordered to Shanhaikwan. He thinks, however, that Motienling is an important station, and that he, being thoroughly acquainted with the country, can best hold it, and has asked to be allowed to remain where he is at present.

* * *

According to late advices from reliable sources at Canton that city has already subscribed the sum of Tls. 1,687,000 to the new war loan, and the city of Tsaochingfu has subscribed Tls. 210,000 from the pawnbroking establishments and Tls. 600,000 from the other trades. The other cities of the province have yet to be heard from, but it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in raising the Tls. 5,000,000 required for the war loan in question. As for the forced contribution, scarcely Tls. 500,000 have been collected.

* * *

Our native contemporaries to-day confirm the report already published in these columns that a new Imperial Chinese Bank is to be established, owing to the failure of Chang Chih-tung to raise a loan from the native merchants for the purpose of carrying on the war. The new institution is to be called *Kin Yü*. The head office is to be in Shanghai, and the promoters are busily engaged in trying to procure a site on the Bund. The capital, as already stated, is to be sixty million taels, a considerable portion of which has been already promised, and leading mandarins all over the Empire are to participate in the enterprise.

* * *

A decree dated the 15th inst. and telegraphed to Shanghai, acknowledges the receipt of the report of General Sung Ch'ing on the loss on the 10th instant of the city of Kaiping, on the Liaotung Peninsula, and censures the Generals responsible for its loss by ordering the Board of War to recommend severe penalties upon them. That is to say, Chang Kao-yuan, Brigadier-General of Tengchow (Chefoo), for being unable to hold the city; Hsü Pang-tao, Brigadier-General of Chengting, Chihli, for being laggard in going to the former's aid; and Sung Ch'ing, the Generalissimo, for not taking better precautions to ensure the safety of the city in question.

* * *

We are in receipt of telegraphic news from the north to the effect that the ex-Generals Reh Chih-chao (of Yaohan fame) and Wei Ju-kuei (of the Sheng division), ex-Admiral Ting Ju-ch'ang (of the Peiyang fleet) and ex-Taotai Kung Chao-yü (Civil Commandant of Port Arthur) have arrived at Peking at last, and were immediately escorted to the prisons of the Board of Punishments. The Emperor will probably be memorialised by the President of that Board upon the subject in a day or two, and an edict may reasonably be expected within a few days selecting the officials who are to constitute the Board of Enquiry into the conduct of the unfortunates referred to above.

* * *

The acting Brigadier-General of the Soo-Sung Tao Circuit, Chu Huai-shêng, whose headquarters are at Tsungming Island, has been degraded two steps in rank or reduced to that of a Colonel, for trying to shirk danger at the expected approaching Japanese attack on the Yangtsze defences, by pleading sickness and asking to be allowed to retire from the service. This note of warning to the army has been given by the Emperor at the instance of H.E. the Viceroy Chang, sick leave being refused and the disgraced General being ordered to place himself under the orders of the General whose defences (Chinkiang) will most likely be first attacked in the event of a Japanese invasion of the Yangtsze.

* * *

The following is the Chinese version of the loss of Kaiping, as given by a native paper:—Our Chefoo correspondent writes that on the 20th December a serious fight occurred at Kaiping and the Chinese troops under General Sung-ching killed some 3,000 Japanese and drove the remainder back about 100 *li*. The battle over and evening coming on, General Sung ordered his army to rest. During the night a body of the enemy attacked the Chinese unexpectedly, and General Sung, who was very weary, ordered a part of his army, under Lieut. Sung, to repel them. The officer in command, however, was soon wounded, and his troops, without a head, became disorganised and fled into camp, thus turning this also into disorder. The Japanese having been reinforced, and attacking the main body at this moment, succeeded in routing them, and General Sung was obliged to retreat.

* * *

The Mahommedan Brigade at Kaigan has, according to a Peking letter, been reinforced by a Turki contingent of 4,000 cavalry led by a Khoja (descendant of the Caliphs) Bek named Tokhtar, sent last August to Hami by Prince Yusef for that purpose. The men are fine looking, but their horses—large-sized animals from Kuldja—look rather the worse for their long march of over a thousand miles, and many will probably have to be exchanged for Mongolian ponies. Another contingent of Chinese Mussulmans for Sala, Kansu, known by the appellation of the "bravest of the brave" during the Mahommedan rebellion, have also arrived, conspicuous by their black skins and rough, uncouth manners. These Sala Mahommedans are not Chinese, but claim to be descendants of 3,000 Bokhara emigrants who came to China in the ninth century, or the T'ang dynasty. The present contingent numbers 3,600 men, and being brave, warlike and used to cold and hardship—coming from North Kansu—if properly drilled and armed, will be of great assistance to make the name of the Chinese Mahommedan army corps, *Hui Chün*, famous in Chinese annals of the present war. There are now nearly 17,000 men in this corps, and they are encamped pretty near to their ancient Buddhist foes, the Kansu Brigade under General Tung Fusiang. It is also reported that Prince Yusef of Hami will command this corps, which has been raised at his instance.

* * *

Recent telegrams from the North announce the arrival at Kaigan after a long and arduous journey across Mongolia, called the "Grasslands," of some 20,000 troops recently levied in North Kansu, at the foot of the Great Wall. They are commanded by General Tung Fusiang, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kashgaria. The new levies are not recruits in the ordinary sense of the word, but men who saw a good deal of tough fighting against the Chinese Mahommedans of the "Great North-west"—Shensi, Kansu, and Eastern Kashgaria—who are proverbially brave and of fine physique, but who eventually had to succumb to the battalions of the late Marquis Tso Tsung-t'ang. The "braves" mentioned were amongst the late Marquis' best troops and mainly contributed to the suppression of the great Mahommedan rebellion, which lasted fifteen years and had progressed so far as to erect on the Chinese ruins powerful but small Mussulman principalities, one of which was the Tungani or Chinese Mahommedan state, commencing from North Shensi, including nearly all of Kansu province and ending at Urumtsi, now known as Tihwafu, the capital city of Kashgaria. The other was under Yakoob Beg, of Khokand (Fergana), the Andijani adventurer, whose valour and statecraft, assisted by some 3,000 Khokandis, wrested from the Chinese Mahommedans all that territory known as Kashgaria proper, eastwards to Turfan, a few days' journey south of Urumtsi. These two powerful Mussulman states were mainly suppressed by General Tung Fu-siang and his Kansu levies, who are fairly represented in the battalions lately arrived at Kaigan.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect; it has been in each case taken most readily."—W. PERKINS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Butleigh Hospital. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

## *CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.*

18th January, 1895.—At 4 p.m.

| STATION. | Barometer reduced to 32° Fah. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Wladivostock | 30.00 | 1 | ... | NNE | 3 | b | ... |
| Tokio | 30.02 | ... | ... | NW | 2 | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | 30.16 | 30 | 58 | NNW | 4 | s | ... |
| Shanghai | 30.51 | 31 | ... | NW | 3 | b | ... |
| Foochow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amoy | 30.24 | 51 | 66 | NE | 2 | o | ... |
| Anping | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Swatow | 30.24 | 63 | ... | NE | 1 | o | ... |
| Canton | 30.18 | 47 | 77 | NNE | 1 | og | ... |
| Hongkong | 30.24 | 48 | 75 | N | 2 | o | ... |
| Victoria Peak | ..... | ... | ... | N | 4 | ... | ... |
| Gap Rock | 30.10 | ... | ... | N | 4 | ... | ... |
| Macao | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoihow | 30.16 | 55 | ... | NE | 4 | o | ... |
| Haiphong | 30.16 | 55 | 42 | NE | 3 | o | ... |
| Bolinao | 29.91 | 62 | 77 | N | 3 | b | ... |
| Manila | 29.92 | 60 | 57 | E | 2 | e | ... |
| Cape St. James | ..... | ... | ... | NE | 7 | om | ... |

19th January, 1895.—At 10 a.m.

| STATION. | Barometer reduced to 32° Fah. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Force. | Weather. | Rain last 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Wladivostock | 30.15 | 8 | 92 | N | 1 | b | ... |
| Tokio | 30.00 | ... | ... | NW | 2 | ... | ... |
| Nagasaki | 30.26 | 35 | 62 | N | 4 | c | 0.01 |
| Shanghai | 30.59 | 37 | ... | NW | 3 | b | ... |
| Foochow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amoy | 30.36 | 47 | 70 | NE | 2 | c | 0.04 |
| Swatow | 30.28 | 58 | ... | NNE | 1 | o | ... |
| Canton | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hongkong | 30.35 | 47 | 78 | NNW | 1 | od | 0.09 |
| Victoria Peak | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gap Rock | 30.31 | ... | ... | NNE | 5 | ... | ... |
| Macao | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoihow | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Haiphong | 29.10 | 49 | 57 | NE | 1 | o | ... |
| Bolinao | 30.05 | 57 | 73 | NNE | 3 | b | ... |
| Manila | 30.04 | 71 | 91 | NN | 1 | o | ... |
| Cape St. James | ..... | ... | ... | NE | 7 | of | ... |

On the 10th, at 11 a.m., the barometer was steady. Fresh north to north-east winds. Weather cloudy, and some drizzling rain, prevailed.

1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4.—Direction of the wind in two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6.—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet. 7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIOG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 19th January, 1895.

To-day's Advertisements.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

D'ARC'S BIJOU THEATRE,
(NEW PRAYA RECLAMATION).
D'ARC'S
FANTOCHES FRANCAISES
(*MARIONETTES.*)
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY)
THE 19TH INSTANT.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
GRAND FULL PROGRAMME.

The Last Opportunity, as D'Arc's Marionettes do not return to Hongkong until 1898.

REDUCED PRICES:—
1st & 2nd Row Boxes ...$2.00 per seat.
3rd " ... 1.50 "
Stalls ... 1.00 "
Pit ... 0.50 "
Gallery for Chinese only 0.25 "
Children half-price, except to Gallery.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H. M. Army and Navy half-price, except to Gallery.
PLAN at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [97

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
HICKS' ORIOLES
SPECIALITY COMPANY.
THE LAURELS OF ENTERPRISE AND MERIT COMBINED HAVE PROVEN THIS THE GREATEST OF ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE,
"THE LONDON SWELLS."
TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, FAREWELL NIGHT.
"A GOOD-BYE REMEMBRANCE."
BOX OFFICE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S
CHAS. B. HICKS,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [118

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1895.
THE CHICAGO TOURIST MINSTREL COMPANY.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
on Account of the Theatre being Engaged for the Pantomime.
COME ONE. COME ALL.
And Witness our Refined and Amusing Entertainment.
COME AND SEE OUR FINEST PART.
Come and See Our CHICAGO BAND,
And Our
CHAMPION DANCER OF THE WORLD,
And England's
GREAT CHARACTER COMIQUE,
in his Latest Comic Songs.
Also our Charming Australian SERIO-COMIC,
in her Latest London Success.
And
The Finest of All Comedians,
The Australians' NEGRO DELINEATOR.
Come and See Our Pretty
BALLAD SINGERS.
Not Forgetting Our
IRISH COMEDIAN,
The Gem from the Emerald Isle.
And Our
NEW SONGS, DANCES AND COMEDIES.
The Performance will Conclude with the Laughable Comedy,
"YOU DON'T NOTICE IT,"
By the COMPANY.
PRICES:—
Reserve Seats ... $2.00
Pit ... 1.00
SOLDIERS & SAILORS Half-price in Uniform.
BOOK your SEATS early at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ld.
G. WILLIAMSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [105

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

RE WAI LOONG—COMPRADORE.

BY the ORDER of 25th July, 1894, A FINAL DIVIDEND of 15 per cent, making with Previous Dividends 50 per cent, will be Paid on Application to the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

C. F. A. SANGSTER,
Acting Registrar,
and Manager, WAI LOONG.

Registry, Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1895. [125

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 11 of 1894.

IN THE MATTER OF SMITH ALLISTON.
EX PARTE—THE DEBTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock Afternoon precisely, has been fixed for the ADJOURNED FIRST GENERAL MEETING of CREDITORS to be held at the Supreme Court.

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Official Receiver.

Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 17th day of January, 1895. [126

FOR SALE

THE well-known Racing Yacht
"PETREL,"
designed by A. E. PAYNE, M.I.N.A., with Sails by RATSEY and LAPTHORNE.
For further Particulars, apply to
SECRETARY, R.A. MESS.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [127

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY, 1895.

FIELD BATTERY.

No. 192.—For Duty—Lieut. DENSON and Sergeant HAYWARD.

No. 193.—DRILL—TUESDAY, 5.30 P.M., 64-Pr. Murray Battery. Dress: Serge and Forage Caps.

THURSDAY, 5.30 P.M., 64-Pr. Murray Battery. Dress: Serge and Forage Caps.

KOWLOON DOCK DETACHMENT—WEDNESDAY, 5.15 P.M., Heavy Gun, at KOWLOON BATTERY.

SATURDAY, 26th, 64-Pr. Gun Competition at Stonecutters' Island (Details to follow.)

NOTE.—The Regular Drill Night for Kowloon Dock Members is altered this week owing to a Meeting on MONDAY, at Headquarters at 5.30 P.M. and in Order that those interested may attend from Kowloon.

No. 194.—SIGNALLING—SIGNALLING CLASS at 4.30 P.M. TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

SIGNALLERS will also attend at Stonecutters' Island on the 26th instant.

No. 195.—GENERAL AMBULANCE—On WEDNESDAY, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
L. A. GORDON, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant,
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [128

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
DRAPERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1895,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
A Fine Lot of WOOLLEN TWEEDS, SERGES, COATINGS, TROWSERINGS and other MATERIALS for the Season Cut into Suit Lengths for Gentlemen.
ALSO
A quantity of SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, UMBRELLAS, WOOL PANTS, VESTS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c.
AND
A small Lot of TWEED and WOOLLEN MATERIALS Cut into Suitable Lengths for Ladies' Tailor-made DRESSES.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
On View from Wednesday, the 23rd January.
GEO. F. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [129

Intimations.

OF UNDOUBTED MERIT.

TRY IT!
CHAMPAGNE BITTERS.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CLUBS AND HOTEL BARS,
OR FROM
WATKINS & CO.,
THE APOTHECARIES' HALL.
66, Queen's Road Central. [51

SPECIAL MAKERS OF ARTICLES FOR LADIES' COMPLEXION

JAVA POWDER

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held at MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 5.30 P.M.

A. OTD. GOURDIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [124

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of TREASURE per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" are hereby notified that the same has arrived per S. S. "GAELIC" from NAGASAKI, and that before delivery, it will be necessary to sign an AVERAGE BOND.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th January 1895 [1

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC"
are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.
Goods remaining unclaimed after the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [2

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain H. Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [121

FOR TAKOW AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Steamship
"DORIS,"
Captain Petersen, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JULIUS MANNICH & Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [122

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"AIRLIE,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895. [123

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [25

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)
*THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.*
STEVEDORE AND CONTRACTOR.
COALS and all kinds of STORES SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Manila, 5th October, 1895. [31

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.
The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.
Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."
J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [21

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [697

LEVY HERMANOS.
AND AT
SHANGHAI, MANILA, ILOILO & PARIS
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS,
*Also*
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the Telegraph Office.
83]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [698

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
*No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.*
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [30

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [14

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.
&c., &c., &c.
*PRICES VERY MODERATE.*
ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [68

# The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—132 per cent., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up, £20, sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders, [illegible] nominal.

The [illegible] of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—[illegible]

The [illegible] of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—[illegible] £5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

China [illegible] Loan of 1886 5—11 per cent. [illegible]

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$127 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$60 per share, sellers and buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 202½ per share, buyers.

China Insurance Company, Limited—$155 per [illegible] sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—$80, sellers.

On Yet Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$24 per share, [illegible] sales and sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$180 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$76 per share, buyers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $2 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—[illegible] per share, sellers.

China [illegible] Mandu Steam Ship Company—$66, sellers.

[illegible] Steam Navigation Company, Limited $38½ sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$53, buyers.

China Mutual Steamers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Steamers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China [illegible] Company, Limited—$154 [illegible] sellers and buyers.

[illegible] Company, Limited—$48, [illegible]

MINING

[illegible] (Ordinary)—$6½ per share, [illegible] buyers.

[illegible] (Preference)—$2 per share, [illegible]

[illegible] Co. Limited—$4¼ per [illegible]

[illegible] Mining Co., Limited—[illegible]

[illegible] Mines du Tonkin [illegible]

[illegible] Co., Limited—[illegible]

GODOWNS.

[illegible] Dock Company—83 [illegible] buyers.

[illegible] $16 per share, [illegible]

[illegible] Wharf and Godown [illegible] 64 per share, sellers.

[illegible] Co., Ld.—$40 per share, [illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible] Company—$9 per share, [illegible]

[illegible] Six per cent. Debentures [illegible]

[illegible] Hotel Co. Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

[illegible] Land Investment Co., Limited—[illegible] share, buyers.

[illegible] Land Investment Co., Limited—[illegible] buyers.

[illegible] Buildings Co., Limited—$17 [illegible] share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.,—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$9.50, buyers.

[illegible] & Co., Limited—$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.

[illegible] Limited—$3½ per share, [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturing Company, [illegible] per share, buyers.

[illegible] $125 per share, buyers.

[illegible] $80 per share, buyers.

[illegible] Bakery Company, Limited [illegible] sellers.

[illegible] Portland Cement Co., Limited—[illegible] sellers.

The [illegible] Land Co.—$6, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Cangich, Moore & Co., Ld.—$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. ..... 1/11⅝

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/11⅝

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11⅞

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0⅛

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/0¼

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.48

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.53

ON INDIA:—

T. T. ..... 189¾

On Demand ..... 190

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. ..... 72¾

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73¾

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) .. $9.95

Silver, (per oz.) ..... 27 5/16

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Ernest Simons*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 18th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 3rd instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma on the 12th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Pyrrhus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenearn* from London, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan*, from London, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and may be expected here on the 24th.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Angers*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 25th.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. V. H. Deacon.
Miss M. D'Arc.
Miss F. D'Arc.
Miss N. D'Arc.
Miss E. D'Arc.
Mr. W. J. D'Arc.
Mrs. Jelela Begum.
Count and Cheas Butler.
H.E. Nawab I. Nawaz Jury Bahadur.
Mr. W. Blaynay.
Mrs. G. Bowkerr.
Mr. W. Burmell.
Mr. W. F. Canter.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.
Mr. E. Dashway.
Mr. R. H. Douglas.
Miss N. Drum.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Ede.
Mr. C. N. Edison.
Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Fales.
Mr. C. F. Fearing.
Mr. G. Fenwick.
Mr. Chas. Freeman.
Dr. D. Galvao.
Mr. and Mrs. Girard.
Mr. Henry Goldsmith.
Mr. J. Hansen.
Mr. M. Hansen.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.
Mr. W. Havard.
Mrs. Hodgins.
Mr. G. T. Hummel.
Mr. F. Irving.
M. M. Jones.
Mrs. St. John.
Mr. Luang Ketab.
Mr. I. J. Killila.
Mr. I. Kinghorn.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. S. A. Koreski.
Mr. N. P. Lebouguin.
Mr. G. Litton.
Mr. J. Lowvendler.
Mr. & Mrs. Phil Mack.
Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Mr. C. MarCauley.
Mr. A. P. Maligin.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. L. Moulton.
Mr. J. de Navarro.
Mr. R. S. Paget.
Mr. F. Palmieri.
Miss Annie Pardue.
Miss Marion Pardue.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. E. E. Plumacher.
Mr. Potter.
Mr. R. Regido.
Mrs. Richardson.
Mr. F. J. Richards.
Mr. W. Robinson.
Mr. & Mrs. Robinson.
Mr. A. Secchi.
Miss Smith.
Mr. H. W. Smyth.
H.E. Phya Surasak.
Mr. P. Sürhaus.
Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. G. Townshend.
Mrs. Tuttle.
Mr. W. von Uffer.
Miss Nellie Watson.
Mr. R. H. Wilson.
Mr. J. W. Wilson.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.
Miss Coe.
Mr. H. Cromble.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.
Mr. D. Farquharson.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Miss G. Holmes.
Mr. J. E. Macrae.
Mr. Morton Jones.
Mr. Medhurst.
Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. L. Prosser.
Mr. J. Rankin.
Mr. Sandilands.
Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. A. G. Sykes.
Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.

# Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

GAELIC, British steamer, 4,200, W. Pearne, 18th Jan.,—San Francisco 24th Dec., Yokohama 10th Jan., and Nagasaki 15th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

MING-YI, German steamer, 1,062, J. Warwick, 19th Jan.,—Shanghai 16th Jan., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

AGLAIA, German steamer, 1,800, G. Petersen, 19th Jan.,—Kobe 19th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 19th Jan.,—Haiphong 16th January, General.—Wieler & Co.

ESMERALDA, British steamer, 966, G. A. Tayler, 19th Jan.,—Manila 16th Jan., General.—Shewan & Co.

SHENG-YI, German steamer, 1,063, M. F. Petterson, 19th Jan.,—Canton 19th Jan., General. C. M. S. N. Co.

FUSHUN, British steamer, 1,504, W. H. Lunt, 19th Jan.,—Canton 19th Jan., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WO SANG, British steamer, 1,127, Sawer, 19th Jan.,—Canton 19th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Darmstadt*, German steamer, for Shanghai.
*Moldava*, British steamer, for Moji.
*Beechley*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
*Chingtu*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
*Kaifong*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
*Wosang*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
*Formosa*, British steamer, for Swatow.
*Ayr*, British steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
*Sheng-yi*, German steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

January 18, *Parthian*, British str. for Saigon.
January 18, *E-sang*, British str., for Canton.
January 18, *Berlin*, American ship, for New York.
January 18, *Sierra Miranda*, British ship, for San Francisco.
January 19, *Omega*, British bark, for Callao.
January 19, *Zafiro* British steamer, for Manila.
January 19, *Moldava*, British steamer, for Moji.
January 19, *Beechley*, British str., for Bangkok.
January 19, *Benmohr*, British str., for Kobe, &c.
January 19, *Oolong*, British str., for Shanghai.
January 19, *Chingtu*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
January 19, *Sophie Rickmers*, German steamer, for Manila.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila.—Mr. C. E. Capella.

Per *Ming-yi*, from Shanghai.—8 Chinese.

Per *Gaelic*, from San Francisco, &c.—Mrs. E. Selbere, Messrs. J. Lowvendler, Hansen, R. S. Duncan, Ralph Paget, E. W. Bomille, and 195 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chingtu*, from Hongkong for Cooktown.—Mr. and Mrs. Okada. For Brisbane.—Mr. Thos. Glenghlan. For Sydney.—Mrs. Katie Fook Lum. From Kobe for Sydney.—Mrs. Yamada Kika.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Ming-yi* left Shanghai on the 16th instant, and had strong winds and high sea.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* left Manila on the 16th instant, and had fresh monsoon and high beam sea, with cloudy weather.

The British steamship *Gaelic* left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo at 4.04 p.m., and had easterly winds and fine weather to meridian, and thence to Yokohama had westerly gales and head seas; arrived at Yokohama on the 10th at 10.49 p.m.; sailed again on the 12th instant at 3.39 p.m.; arrived at Nagasaki on the 15th at 5.47 p.m., sailed the same day at 5.17 p.m., and had moderate to strong north-east winds and cloudy weather to Chapel Island, and thence to Hongkong had moderate north winds and cloudy weather.

# Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Kutchinotzu.—Per *Ayr*, to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Canton.—Per *Powan* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Asloum* on Monday, the 21st instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Thales* on Monday, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Phra Nang* on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma.—Per *Victoria* on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

# SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AMIGO German steamer, 771, A. Bendixen, 11th Jan.,—Bangkok 2nd January, General.—Wieler & Co.

A'LOUN, British steamer, 1,827, J. Murray, 14th Jan.,—Saigon 9th January, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

AYR, British steamer, 1,955, F. Johnson, 17th Jan.,—Kutchinotzu 12th January, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Kaisha.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 16th Jan.,—Saigon 12th Jan., Paddy.—Siemssen & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Sclar, 17th Jan.,—Shanghai 13th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CASS, Chinese steamer, 705, M. Gensan, 14th December,—Pescadores 13th December.—Order.

CATHERINE APCAR, British steamer, 1,733, J. G. Olifent, 17th Jan.,—Calcutta 30th Dec., Penang 7th January, and Singapore 10th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, T. T. Andersen, 16th Jan.,—Saigon 11th Jan., Rice.—Melchers & Co.

EMPRESS OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 2nd Jan.,—Vancouver 11th Dec., Yokohama 27th, Kobe 28th, and Shanghai 31st, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

E. ADALE, British steamer, 1,926, C. Honston, 17th Jan.,—Otaru 8th January, Coals.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, A. E. Hodgins, 17th Jan.,—Tamsui 14th January, Amoy 15th, and Swatow 16th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, Spencer Wilde, 16th Jan.,—Canton 16th Jan., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GUY MANNERING, British steamer, 1,873, Thos. Walker, 11th Jan.,—Canton 11th January, General.—Wieler & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 862, H. C. A. Harris, 28th December,—Foochow 25th Dec., Amoy 26th, and Swatow 27th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, H. Walter, 10th Jan.,—Yokohama 2nd Jan., Kobe 5th, and Nagasaki 7th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

PAOTING, British steamer, 1,088, T. Gyles, 17th Jan.,—Canton 17th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,027, W. H. Watton, 17th January,—Bangkok 10th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

RAJAH, German steamer, 1,245, Joh. Bellmer, 18th Jan.,—Cardiff 1st Sept., Coal.—Order.

RECORDER, British steamer, 677, R. A. E. Brereton, 17th Jan.,—Singapore 12th Jan., Telegraph Cable.—E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck, 17th Jan.,—Moji 11th January, Coals.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

SHANTUNG, British steamer, 875, Stewart, 17th January,—Sourabaya, and Java 8th Jan., Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

VICTORIA, British steamer, 1,992, John Panton, R.N.R., 13th Jan.,—Tacoma 11th Dec., Victoria, B.C., 12th, Yokohama 5th Jan., Kobe 7th, and Moji 9th, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

WUOTAN, German steamer, 1,215, A. Ott, 4th Jan.,—Moji 28th December, Coals.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

BAYARD, British bark, 1,319, W. Richards, 7th Dec.,—Kobe 29th Nov., Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

CENTENNIAL, American ship, 1,227, F. F. Colcord, 11th Jan.,—Newcastle 27th Nov., Coals.—Order.

COLOMA, American bark, 859, C. H. Noyes, 31st Dec.,—Portland 8th October, and Honolulu 20th, Timber.—Master.

LUCILE, American ship, 1,329, John Connay, 11th Dec.,—Manila 16th Nov., Ballast.—Order.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,312, J. C. Bartlett, 11th Jan.,—Hiogo 30th Dec., General.—Siemssen & Co.

SINTRAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 20th Dec.,—Yokohama 9th December, Ballast.—Order.

W. J. ROTCH, American ship, 1,664, J. T. Bray, 27th Dec.,—Yokohama 12th Dec., Ballast.—Order.


# To be Let.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of McGREGOR'S BARRACKS.

OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, adjoining the Undersigned Offices in Ice House Street suitable for BROKERS and MERCHANTS.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1894. [16

TO LET.

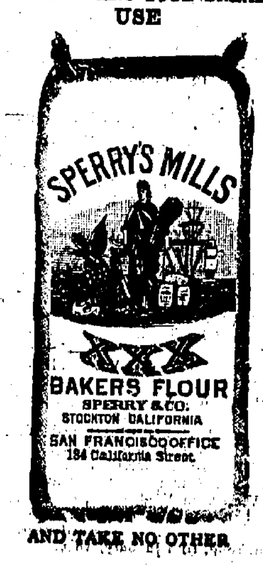
DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BANGOUR," MOUNT KELLET—(FURNISHED).
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 2, CASTLE TERRACE.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.
GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1895. [17

FLOUR.

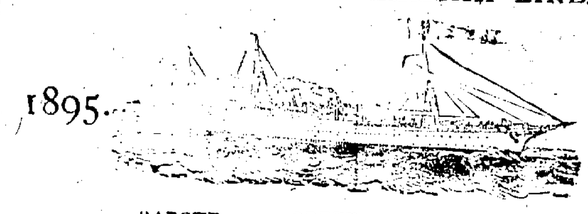
IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD USE




AND TAKE NO OTHER.

# Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.




*SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.*

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*EMPRESS OF CHINA*...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, '95.
*EMPRESS OF INDIA*...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 20th February, '95.
*EMPRESS OF JAPAN*...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 20th March, '95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
*Pedder's Street.*

Hongkong, 27th December, 1894. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*City of Peking* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 6th Feb., at Daylight.
*China* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 20th Feb., at Daylight.
*Peru* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 9th March, at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 6th Feb., at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1895. [1

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

*SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,*

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c., &c., &c.

*EVERY KIND OF*
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
*REASONABLE PRICES.*

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [190

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Gaelic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 26th Jan., at Daylight.
*Belgic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 27th Feb., at Daylight.
*Coptic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 20th Mar., at Daylight.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1895. [2

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [19

# Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

*Victoria* ..... | Tuesday ..... | January 22nd.
*Tacoma* ..... | Tuesday ..... | February 26th.
*Sikh* ..... | Tuesday ..... | March 19th.
*Victoria* ..... | Tuesday ..... | April 9th.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"

Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
*Agents.*

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1895 [4

# Hotels.

THE ROYAL STAG HOTEL,
(LATE THE STAG HOTEL)
*—Established in 1857—*
Nos. 148/150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated and, under new and experienced Management, offers Accommodation at most reasonable rates to BOARDERS and VISITORS, unsurpassed in the Colony.

The BED-ROOMS are Commodious and Comfortably FURNISHED with HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATHS, and in addition to a WELL APPOINTED BAR, with GRILL-ROOM attached, there are DINING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS, with every convenience.

The CUISINE is in able and experienced hands, and only the best brands of WINES, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS are kept.

For terms, &c., apply to

THE MANAGER,
Royal Stag Hotel.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1894. [38

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 31ST).

| | |
|---|---|
| One person, per day | $2.50 to $ 3.00 |
| One person, per month | $5 to 60.00 |
| Married couple (occupying one room) per day | 5.00 |
| Married couple (occupying one room) per month | $100 to 105.00 |
| Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month | $110 to 120.00 |
| Extra Bed-room, per month | 20.00 |

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [26

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
*(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)*

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [19

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
*Four and a half hours from Yokohama.*

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
*NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.*

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

*SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.*

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

23]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
*(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)*

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast ... per meal | $0.75 ... | per Month | $12 |
| Tiffin ..... " | $0.75 ... | " | $20 |
| Dinner ..... " | $1.25 ... | " | $25 |
| Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner ... | | " | $45 |
| Breakfast and Tiffin ..... | | " | $30 |
| Tiffin and Dinner ..... | | " | $40 |

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894 [37


Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.